Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14 .- This morning the singers to the Sængerfest were treated to a grand pienic at Schuetzen Park, a delightful and ronantic spot on the Belair road, and every way attractive and handsome. The procession moved from headquarters at 8 o'clock, and proeceded through Eutaw, Lexington, Charles, Baltimore, and Gay streets to the ground, where even bands of music were present, and much enjoyment indulged in until 12 o'clock, when orations were delivered as follows. The first oration, by Mr. William Rapp, was in German:-

Oration of William Rapp.

Only with hesitancy do I undertake to address you, for I feel that my capacities are beneath the demands of the occasion. Receive my words with indugence, for the task was imposed upon me, because an abler man whom our Baltimoreans had riginally chosen for their speaker for this great fes-val, held in honor of German art and the German ame, found himself not in the condition to address

you here in German.
Some courage I take from the thought that this fourteenth day of July is a day of history, which may aspire and elevate to loftier ideas even a mind that inspire and elevate to loftier ideas even a mind that merely feels, but understands not, the world-subduing power of song. This day eighty years ago that great fortress of despotism, that gloomy prison of human liberty, the Paris Bastile, sank into fragments and dust before the holy wrath of the awaking spirit of the time; and the duil groan of the tumbling stone that land formerly been struck only by the moaning sobs and sighs of the victims of despotism—it arose upon the pinions of poesy to change into the ever beautiful, ever touching accents of that immortal song, "The Marseillaise," the hymn of liberty, whose mighty chords are now echoed in the hearts of freemen—a proud testimony for the everlasting power of the genuine song of the people and of liberty, outliving even the most stubbornly resisting pressure of despotism.

of liberty, outliving even the most stubbornly resisting pressure of despotism.

But why draw upon the Romanic world at the occasion of a great and splendid Germanic and American, at the occasion of a genuine German singing festival? Or is not that proud hymn of liberty of the French an echo of the German chords of national and freedom hymns, like as the fall of the Bastile is only a response to the crushing blow which the German spirit of a Luther had dealt to the spiritual despotism of the medieval times; which the Germanic spirit of a Hampden, a Cromwell, and a Milton had dealt to the absolute royalism of Eagland; which the Germanic clearness of mind, public virtue, wisdom, and valor of a Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Hamilton had dealt to political servitude in America and in the whole world?

The German song especially—it has ever been the faithful companion, the "familiar spirit" of the German nation in her onward strife of civilization, in her proud greatness, in her blood struggle, in her lamentable fall and in her recent resurrection.

Even that great civilizer of Germany and France, Charlengene recognized the civilizan power of the

lamentable fall and in her recent resurrection.

Even that great civilizer of Germany and France, Charlemagne, recognized the civilizing power of the folks' song, and cultivated it. How clear and cheerily rang then the notes of the "Minnesong" through the medieval gloom of proud Germany! How did and does now its mellow strain glorify the tragic summit of House Hohenstaufen! But while the national pride of the German dwells upon the memories of the time of feudalism, chivalry and imperial splendor, so lovely colored by poesy and song with sympathetic feeling, the German's love of freedom dwells with so much more pride upon the memories of the master-singers and their melodies, which, though perchance less poetic, were for all that the more solid and sound, as they emanated from those German free towns, those bearers and preservers of German citizens' rights and independence in midst of the crumbling and falling of the ancient greatness of German nationality.

But where is the German heart—no matter to what religious creed it may adhere—that is not even at

religious creed it may adhere—that is not even at this day moved to its inmost fibres by Luther's song

"A castle firm is our God!" this lark's warble at the dawning morn of the new era? For Germany, it is true, it became a doleful note of woe, full of blood and tears; but even during the terrors of a thirty-years' war the German Gospel hymn was unto the sore hearts of the German nation a healing balm; and louder and prouder rang again the German air, when under Prince Eugene it struck terror into the Turkish ranks. A still further na-tional chime it became, when the great Frederick with his hero grenadiers drove both the bloody Slave and the adventurous Frenchman from Germany's borders. And like "lyre and sword" rang the Ger man song, when the whole nation arose against the Corsican tyrant. No pressure, no vile espoinage of an ungrateful Government could since then suppress the German song. Nay, only with morelpride with higher power, will it resound near and far and everywhere, since a great German State and a great German statesman have undertaken to solve at last that sore question which the German song in vain put in eighteen hundred and thirteen and forty

"Where is the German's Fatherland?" I mentioned Luther's German hvmn. He sang from his very heart in proud notes. This hymn—i found its twanging echo in the hyuns of the Pari tans; but this twanging echo—it was swelled into thundering chords of freedom and national libera-tion: for the German Reformation embodied in this de German hymn-it was the soul and the mother of the American Revolution and Independence. It is not the least of the many merits of ence. It is not the least of the many merits of American liberty, inviting all civilized peoples to an equal participation, that it created in this new and free world a new homestead—a gigantic sphere of action for the German air. Like the Helicnic colonist, who took along with him his own household gods into the colony, so takes the German with him his folks' song, his art-woven anthem from his believed home to his new hearth in America; and from the older absolute of children of this America. the older abodes of civilization of this American East back into the virginary forests, the prairies and mines of the farthest West, resounds the German

No less does its noble course of victory pass into the Anglo-American heart. Every prejudice of birth, of political or religious creed—it recedes here before the magic power of German harmony. Amidst the thunder of cannon and the heavy groans for the property of the pro of anvil,s Boston rendered homage to German music a few days ago. Due regard to this homage; yel lovelier and more elevating was the homage ren-dered to German music on last Sunday by our Balti more, when the sweet, melodious voices of the fai and noble American ladies and the meritorious Ame rican gentlemen mixed freely with those of equally worthy German ladies and gentlemen in one rolling sea of harmonies, and reproduced a grand German composition, not with pomp and noise, but with the licity which alone is the proper ornament of

such a work.

This harmonious union of equal forces of the two branches of the great Germanic stein—may it be a propitious sign for our common new home. May the Anglo-American and the German-American supply each other with their respective good quali-ties upon the basis of equal rights, like as the notes from American and German lips commingle into one grand, full harmony. May the North and the South of our beloved American home forget at last the ended fend, where both fought with equal valor, and mute with love and gone, rights, as are here, which unite with love and equal rights, as are here united in brotherly love the German singers of North and South. And may the friendly union between America and Germany, induced by the German immigra-tion and the related genius of both nations, and established by an enlightened statesmanship, be as immortal as the German song in whose name you are here assembled.

I stand to-day in the presence of representatives of most, if not all, the nationalities of the earth—the German element, however, largely predominant—and as an American, justly proud of my country, I besitate not to procisim that the people of no other nationality have done more, by fair dealing and manly self-reliance, by honest industry and wise frugality, by elevated sentiment and integrity of purpose, by wisdom in council, by the power and logic of the press, by fervor in the pulpit, by eloquence at the forum, by courage on the field and skill in navigation, by the cuitivation of all the domestic virtues, by courteous bearing and refinement in social enjoyments, by marked ability and nomestic virtues, by courteous bearing and refine-ment in social enjoyments, by marked ability and faithfulness in all positions of public trust and confi-dence, in all branches of mercantile and mechanical pursuits, and in all the various departments of art, of agriculture, of literature, and of science, by a reverential regard for the laws of the land, by an ardent love of republican institutions and of liberty regulated by law, to develop the resources, enlarge the boundaries, expand the sphere of useful and

THE SÆNGERFEST.

Proceedings of This Morning—Grand
Picnic—Orations and Amuse—
ments.

Proceedings of This Morning—Grand
Picnic—Orations and Amuse—
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Proceedings and Amuse—
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Proceedings of This Morning—Grand
Picnic—Orations and Amuse—
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Proceedings of This Morning—Grand
Picnic—Orations and Amuse—
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Proceedings of This Morning—Grand
Picnic—Orations and Amuse—
ments—

Proceedings of This Morning—Grand
Picnic—Orations and Amuse—

Proceedings o by the inspiring sentiments and animating tones of the music of old memories, swelling and gushing forth in dulcet and harmonious strains, in "soul-dissolving airs," it will transport us through the "gaps of centuries," along the "corridors of time," to those gladsome hours when the "Te Deum" and "Jublate," and all the reverent and "Transportions glovies of Handel's "Messiah" first symphonious glories of Handel's "Messiah" first broke upon the entranced ear of civilization; when the deep and heavy and grand touches of John Sebasian Bach made metodious music peal forth from the organ and the clavischord, and the swelling notes of his oratorios achieved for him a world-wide and a organ and the clavischord, and the swelling notes of his oratorios achieved for him a world-wide and a masterly reputation; when the spiendid genius of Haydn, sustained by a strong religious faith, broke forth in glorious and everlasting praise of the living God, in his own sublime "Creation;" when, in the dim religious light of old cathedral alsies, were heard the selemt tones of the choristers as they chanted the "Miserere;" when, in tones "as gay as the fire-fly's light," merry music held high carnival at the "Mairiage of Figure;" when the ravishing notes and heart sentiments of that sweet song, "Within these Holy Walls," were heightened by all the symphonies of the "Magic Flute;" and, finally, when the melancholy surroundings and grandeur and sad sublimity of that matchless and magnificent "Requiem" blended and crowned at once with an immortelle of glory the creative genius and dying hours of Mozart. When consecrating his deeply religious spirit, his touching tenderness, and his love of the true, the pure, and the beautiful to the holy inspirations of music, Beethoven evermore inwrought the wifely grandeur of "Leonora" with the melodies of his "Fideho." For with him music.

"Became religion, and his heart ran o'er With silent worship."

When the Fatherland rang with shouts of joyous admiration and

When the Fatherland rang with shouts of joyous admiration and ineffable emotions thrilled the hearts of its people, as music, itself ravished with delight, encircled with immortal love the fame of Carl Maria Von Weber, as his wildly grand genius poured out its soul in the tender, romantic, impassioned strains, soul in the tender, romantic, impassioned strains, the grand choral harmonies and soul entrancing orchestral effects of Der Freischutz; when with a joy fresh as the breeze of morn we gaze on the splendor of the setting sun as, folding around him the golden "drapery of his couch," he gently sinks to rest when the songs of the stars are heard on the threshold of might, so leaped the heart with new created joy as the stirring melodies, splendid music and grand dramatic effect of Meyerbeer's Robert to Diable, Les Huguenots, and Le Prophete burst on the eye and ear of the musical world; when, soaring like the morn, the luminous genius of Schubert shed the soul-stirring rapture of its melody on all around, until he became the embodiment and illustration of the beautiful in music and in song; when in the early morn of his genius, ere yet his sun had reached its meridian height, the spirit of Mendelssohn swept through the ambient spirit of Mendelssohn swept through the ambient fields of air, amid the anthems of the blest, to lay, as did Elijah, of whom he so sweetly sung in heaveninspired raptures, his crown of glory at his Re-deemer's feet; when the music of Flotow rolled out sparkling, leaping, madly dashing, then gently flow-ing as a rill, whose waters, dancing in the sun and

ing as a rin, whose waters, dancing in the sun and kissing its beams, are lost in some mazy labyrinth, where "Trip the pert facries and the dapper elves:

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep,"
and entwine with murmuring melodies chaplets of wild flowers to grace the beautiful brow\_of "Martha."

wild flowers to grace the beautiful brow\_of "Martha."

Our c.untry, yet in the day-break of its youth and greatness, has not in the busy and eventful hours of the past been able to form for itself, if I may so term it, an American school of music. The efforts of the national Sangerbunds, reaching into every hamlet, village, town and city of the land, aided, fostered, and encouraged by many of our musical celebrities and devotees of music, the general introduction and teaching of vocal as well as instrumental music in our public schools, in most of our universities, seminaries and academies of learning, as in Germany—in fact, its almost universal culture amongst us by all grades and classes of society; the founding and endowment of schools and academies of music by men of wealth and refined culture and tastes; the offering of rewards and prizes for musical compositions—must and does necessarily encourage a spirit ions—must and does necessarily encours of emulation in and greatly tend to raise and improve the standard of music among our people, until, let us hope, at some distant day some musical genius rising in the land, inspired by the passion of true glory, shall dedicate a grand and stately composi-tion—"Das Letzte Lied Dem Neuen Vaterland"—to the National Sængerbunds, as a slight acknowledg-ment of the immense debt we owe our fellow-citi-zens of German birth and extraction for the introduction, nationalizing, and, if I may so phrase it, naturalizing of the divine art of music amongst us. My countrymen, we must then be up and doing, and strive by our national productions to win and add another to our many triumphs in the fields of art and science, and then, as now, wear with all becoming modesty and grace the laurel wreath of victory,

We look forward, too, with ineffable delight to the recurrence of your anniversaries, as they exhibit not only the progress made in vocal and instrumental music, the introduction to public favor of new com-posers, the concord and harmony that reign among all your people and societies, thus typifying as i were the spirit of music itself, but in the enjoyment afforded all classes of people, in educating the public ear to the melody of sweet sounds, the grandeur of music, and convincing them of its refining induence; for music is the solace and the exaltation of the soul when pressed with cares. It incites and warms the when pressed with cares. It moles and warms the heart to kindly and to generous deeds. It animates and exaits the mind to the sublime creation of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." It nerves the warrior's frame to deeds of high emprize. It is the day-star and birthright of love—it is its breath and its very existence. It is the consoler of human woes and the charm that disarms the malice of convent the rare of passion. of envy and the rage of passion. It enhances our

It is the spirit of civilization and the handmaid of religion. It is an emanation of Heaven itself, breathing into and beautifying all nature, animate and inanimate. It is coexistant with creation, for when God had finished "the great globe, yea, and all which we inherit," the scraphic choir and all the hosts of heaven exultant rang

\*With acclamation, and the sound Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tuned angeli harmonies." It is a never-ending hymn of gratitude. We catch its melodious tones in the soft sighing of the winds, in the gentle murmurings of the rills, in the gliding of the waters, in the roar of old ocean's waves as they break and die along the shore. It ascendeth from the valleys, reverberates among the everlasting hills, and is throned in sublimity when the storm-clouds circle the mountain tops and the deep diapason of the thunder swells and rolls above them. It is instinct with life in the animal creation, and the birds of the air, with rarest minstrelsy, chant and carol their hymns and roundelays of praise as day and night re-The morning stars, as in the olden time, still sing together their songs of glory as the herald of the morn relieves them of their vigils, and the rising sun still causes tones of music to issue when riding on the winged hours, he flecks with golden flood the temple of Scrapis at Thebes and sheds his orient beams on Memnon's statue of old renown. Heaven itself forever sings with jubilant tones, and loud hosannas fill the blessed regions; and when that hour shall come when the music of our hearts shall ease to beat, may we realize in all unmeasured eatitude what blind old Milton saw with the inward light of faith and caught in tones seraphic-the angels crowned with amarantaine wreaths inwove with gold, and with golden harps, harps ever tuned

# "That glittering by their side. Like quivers hung,"

Like quivers hung,"
as they crowded the diamond porticoes and moved
along the pavement bright that like a sea of jasper
shone, impurpled with celestial roses, smiling, and
shouting in ceaseless canticles of praise and thanksgiving, "Glory, glory to the Lord of Hosts, glory to
God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will to
men." And in conclusion, let us invoke the Lord of
Hosts, who is Himself the essence, the divinity, the
creator, and the incarnation of concord and harmony, to shed all the blessings of peace and of
fraternal concord and harmony upon this our beloved land.

The assemblage afterwards enjoyed themselves by participating in singing, dancing, tenpin rolling, and various other enjoyments until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour fixed for the awarding of prizes to the successful societies to the concert of Monday night, by C. Ax, Esq.,

honorary president. The proceedings of yesterday will be found on our third page.—ED. EVE. TEL. ]

# STATE CONVENTION

The Gathering of the "Unterrified" at Harrisburg-Preliminaries of the Contest-The "Instructed" and the "Uninstructed."

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISHURG, July 13, The great State of Pennsylvania is great in many things, but there are a few things in which she is anything but great. She is unfortunate in having for a capital a miserably foriorn and broken-down settlement which is about the flattest, stalest, and most unprofitable place to be found within her borders, when her law-makers are not in session when they are in session—the that is said about it the better. About on a par with the town itself is the collection of ungainly and antiquated structures which shelter her legislative and executive functionaries.

The most prominent of these ungainly and antiquated structures has been, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the most dreary and uninviting of the whole collection. But to-day the chairs, which last winter served as seats for about the most unconscionable set of rascals that were ever gathered together under one roof, were dragged from the lobbies and corridors, and placed in amphitheatrical rows in the hall of the House of Representatives, and to-morrow the representatives of the Democracy of the State will install themselves therein and go through the ceremony of setting up a State ticket.

On Monday the faces of the hotel proprietors began to be gladdened by the arrival of the vanguard of the invaders upon their summer desolation. It was not until this morning, however, that the unterrified put in an appearance in force. About 5 o'clock the people of Harrisburg were startled for the first time since Sam Josephs hurled his last lemon-peel at the head of a fellow-legislator and Elisha W. Davis made his last tilt against the guerillas. At that hour the Great Western Band, attired as gorgeously as Offenbach's Swiss admiral, marched up the principal street, dispensing Offenbach's strains, and straggling after them came the drowsy and dusty members of the Cass Club and the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Club of Pittsburg, their stomachs full of emptiness and their souls full of enthusiasm for "General" George W. Cass.

A few minutes later, an enterprising foreigner ap ceared in front of the Court House with a wheelparrow load of sticks, tumblers, and boxes, and sluggishly went about the task of setting up a peanut and raspberryade stand.

Then there was a lull upon the streets until about a quarter before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when there was another invasion. About seventy-five young men, sporting white cotton gloves, white duck vests, and white silk hats, alighted from the cars of the Reading Railroad Company, each one bearing on the lapel of his coat a silk badge, with this inscription:- "Asa Packer Association of Philadelphia." And, impressed with the fear that some wayfaring men, even if they were fools into the bargain, might not be able to decipher the legend as they ran, each had thrust into his hat-band a slip of white paper, with the imprint, in big capitals, of 'Asa Packer Club." Accompanying them was another collection of Philadelphia Democracy, lacking all the aristocratic tekens, and labelled simply "Cass Club of Philadelphia." A full brass band, in brigadiergeneral attire, accompanied each club, and marched through the streets at its head, through a drizzling rain, until it was halted in front of one of the hotels,

The vender of peanuts and raspberryade groat outwardly as well as inwardly, because of the rain; and so did the aristocratic youths whose enthusiasm for Packer sustained as much of a dampening as did their nobby white hats. By three o'clock, however, the drizzle had drizzled itself out, the sun had redoubled his energy, and peanuts and Packer were simultaneously on the rise.

Then, about four o'clock, arrived the Asa Packer Club of Lehigh Valley, escorted and outshone by the youths in ruffled white hats. It is said that Judge Packer himself, albeit in his sixty-fourth year, shelters his venerable head in one of these immaculate tiles; and it is supposed that the seventy-five young men from Philadelphia were inspired to make their wholesale investment as a partial venting of their ardor in his support. But, strange as it may appear, not one of the Lehigh Valley boys had followed the fashion set by their leader, who lives in their very

For the sake of displaying their ambitious head rigs to the best advantage, the Packerites took to the middle of the street. As a token of respect to the characteristic and undisguised modesty of their leader, the Hancock Club of Reading, whose arrival was simultaneous with the one just noted, marched along the sidewalk. They were full thirty strong, and their foremost man carried a huge transparency, bearing this inscription :- "Ohio has her Rosecrans-Give Pennsylvania her Hancock." The circumstance that this banner had to be lowered about once a minute to avoid a collision with an awning, was regarded by some of the spectators as an ominous one.

The ostentatious arrivals of the day were wound up with the advent, about 8 o'clock in the evening, of the Americus Club of Philadelphia, arrayed, like the Packer youths, in paraphernalia of white.

Meanwhile the delegates to the convention itself, one hundred and thirty-three in number, were pouring into the city from all quarters, and also came a large unorganized crowd of outside manipulators, to assist those bearing regular credentials in the task of discriminating between the true men and the false, in the making up of the ticket. General George W. Cass, accompanied by his son and Mr. John N. Hutchinson, a son-in-law, had arrived early on the ground, established themselves at Bolton's, and entered seriously upon the task of inspecting the list of "instructed" and "uninstructed." Judge Packer remained at home, meditating upon the vanity of carthly hopes and white chapeauxs. But in his place, and as his direct personal representative, was Judge Broadhead, of Carbon county, who established his headquarters at the Jones House, and Bolton's as well. General McCandless was on hand in person, and as his case looked rather desperate, he made his headquarters in the field; while the Hancock men, their leader being on an inspection tour in the wilds of the Northwest, exhibited signs of utter demoralization, as they discussed the probable truth or falsity of the rumor that the Hon. Samuel J. Randall carried in his side pocket a note bearing. Hancock's signature, and declaring that under no circumstances would be consent to run, except in pursuit of a bloodthirsty redskin.

The Hon. S. J. R., who was among the first to come, took a room at the Jones House. also, did William McMullin, John P. Ahern, S. Josephs, and A. Fletcher; this worthy quartette having first been allotted two rooms at Bolton's, from which establishment they speedily betook them-selves, in order, doubtless, that they might sleep four in a bed. Among the other shining lights from Philadelphia were numbered Dr. Henry R. Linderman, ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, General William A. Leach, Albert Scoffeld, C. W. Carrigan, Charles M. Hurley, Samuel Carson, and Folyard Degan, in addition to the regular delegates, the list of which includes the names of Alderman Francis Devitt, Albert Lawrence, Lewis C. Cassidy, Thomas A. McDevitt, Alexander J. Dimond, Robert S. Lister, and Alderman William McMullin, already noted.

When all these arrivals are taken into the account,

your readers may well imagine that the hotels were

about full, and will doubtless pardon the slight

DEMOCRACY. | touch of profanity in which one of the Pittsburg Cars men indulged when he intimated, in my hearng, that he would prefer going to a very warm place to sleeping "thirteen in a room." Yet, although Philadelphia has been relieved for a day or two of some of her most notorious characters, a few of whom have brought with them credentials as delegates, the signs are that the convention which assembles to-morrow will be made up of better, stronger, and more respectable material than has entered into the composition of any which have been held since the days before the war. "Reform" goes hand-inhand with "Retrenchment" at the head of our Democratic organs just now; and more than once during the day I have heard delegates and others assert that such of the rough-and-ready element of the party as has crept into the list of members will be shown no deference to-morrow. The "b'hoys" from the Fourth ward and elsewhere have been notified to take back seats and behave themselves. Time will show whether they are inclined to obey or defy the in-

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

Wednesday, July 14, 1869. The Loan market to-day is less active and the supply is more than equal to the demand, at least on the open market. The banks are not discounting to any extent, which throws all these transactions on the street, where usurious terms are exacted without fear or scruple. The New York market has completely recovered from the stringency of the past three weeks, and rates for loans are now lower than in our own market, which is a most unusual occurrence. It is quite possible that a large amount of rence. It is quite possible that a large amount of Philadelphia capital which was shipped to New York during the reign of high rates will now return for employment here, and this will have a tendency to restore the market to its normal state of ease. The purchase of bonds to the amount of \$11,000,000 for the balance of the current month will also afford relief.

relief.

Call loans are rated at 6@8 per cent., and discounts at 8@10 per cent. for best paper.

The Gold sales to-day are very light, and prices are weak. The market opened at 187%, and at noon is quoted at 187.

Government bonds are held at an advance on last Government bonds are held at an advance on last quotations, but the transactions here are small.

State loans were not offered to any extent, and prices were very firm.

City loans were stronger, and selling at 100% for the new and 95 for the old issues. Lehigh Gol 1 Loan was strong at 36.

Reading Railroad was rather weak at 47. Pennsylvania 1564.

Reading Railroad was rather weak at 47. Pennsylvania at 56%. There was more activity in Philadelphia and Brie, which sold at 31%, b, o. Lehigh Valley changed hands at 56, and Camden and Amboy at 131. 53% was bid for Minehill; 49% for Northern Central; and 37% for Catawissa preferred. There was nothing doing in Canal stocks, and prices were steady. 20% was bid for Schnylkill Navigation preferred, and 36% for Lehigh Navigation.

In Bank shares the only sales were of North America at 253.

rica at 283. Coal and Passenger Rallway shares are quiet, but prices are without change from former quotations. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

and the same of th	FR. 517 9 . 45 7	01.10 for a men in the con-
FRST I	OARD	
\$400 City 6s, Old 95	100 ab	Penna R.30d. 57
\$2400 do.New.ls.100%	100	do830, 56%
\$4000 do New 18,100%	10	do 57
\$1000 do Old. 94%	100	do 57 do 830, 56%
\$2000 Leh V n bs.rg. 94	. 5	do 57
	10	do 57
10 sh Bk N Am233	353	
28 sh Cam & Am.c. 131	900	dob30, 57
16 sh Leh Val R 56%	200 26	do 5636
13 do 5634	100	dob30, 57
200 sh Read R ls. 47		do 830 af5, 56%
360 sh Ph & E R.c.	15	do 18, 56%
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8 sh Penna R. 19th 57		do p30, 57
13 do.Saturday, 57	A300	
	2000 may 5	and the second
PENNSYLVANIA CANAL	COMPA	NY The following
are the receipts for th	e wee	k ending July 10,
1869		\$15,772.01
1869 Previous in 1869		
		Manager and the same
Total in 1869		
To same period in 1868		197,990-11
2 11 10 12 2027		The second second
Increase in 1869		\$26,408.59
-NARR & LADNER, Bank		
		Property and the second of

Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M. 137% 11:46 A. M. 137%

11:00 " 137% 11:46 " 137

11:85 " 137% 11:50 " 137%

11:85 " 137 12:91 " 137% 1145 " 137 12-01 " 137

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120%@121; 5-208
of 1862, 123%@123%; do., 1864, 121%@122%; do., Nov., 1865, 122@122%; do., July, 1865, 120%@1207; do., 1867, 120%@1207; 10-46£, 110%
@110%. Pacifics, 107%@107%. Gold, 137%.
Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1861, 120@120%; do. 1862, 123@123%; do. 1864, 121@121%; do. 1865, 121%@125%; do. 1868, 119%@120%; do. 1868, 119%@120%; do. 1868, 119%@120%; do. 1868, 119%@120%; do. 58 (197%@107%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%. Gold, 186%@187%; Silver, 130@132.

## NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:-

From the Herald .

"The money market to-day worked with great ease up to half-past 2 o'clock, with seven per cent, as the prevaining rate on call and exceptions at six per cent, in some rare instances on Government aterals. At the hour specified there was a sudden renewal of the money-dealing operations on the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange so common in the late stringency, and gold interest was bid for large amounts. The demand seemed so artificial that it did not create any serious apprehension, although the bidding at one time was active enough to have led to extra legal rates had not the fear of the District Attorney and Grand Jury restrained the District Attorney and Grand out retained them. It was said among other things that the Secretary of the Treasury had changed his mind about buying bonds to-morrow, because the price had been run up on him so much. In connection with the free sales of stock the movement was gene-

with the free sales of stock the movement was generally regarded as in the bear interest.

"Foreign exchange was firm but inactive at the quotations—109½@110 for good to prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110½@110½ for sight bills.

"Government bonds were very strong at the opening, the 62s advancing to 124 and the '67s to 120½. These prices were not sustained in later transactions, and the whole market yielded with the unsettled price for gold, as well as through disappointment at the London quotation, which came at the ment at the London quotation, which came at the highest \$2, and closed at \$135. Under the advice of brokers there was a good deal of realization on the issues which experienced the advance arising out of Secretary Boutwell's programme of purchas-ing an extra nine millions of bonds during the month a seldition to his regular purchases for the sinking addition to his regular purchases for the sinking und, and a division of the investment demand to be ten fortles and currency bonds, which, in turn

showed better quotations. showed better quotations.

"Gold was firm at the opening in consequence of the engagement of nearly half a million dollars for the Silesia, which sailed to-day, and the price was run up to 1377, the movement being aided by the London quotation for our bonds, which is such as to prohibit further exports, if not lead to their being got the way or promising account. The advance ser t this way on speculative account. The advance brought out sellers, and the price was hammered back a full one per cent., after which there was a re-action and a quiet market at the close."

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, July 14.-There is but fittle move ment in Provisions. Mess Pork is held at \$33-25, and

Beef Hams at \$31@32 per barrel. Hams in pickle sell at 18%c., Shoulders in salt at 18%c., and Lard at 191/@1916C. There is a strong home consumtive demand for Flour at yesterday's quotations, but the shippers

Flour at yesterday's quotations, but the shippers are not operating at present prices. About 500 barrie's changed hands, including superfine at \$5,2550 per partet; extrus at \$5,50,6575; lown, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$675; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6,6675; Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana do. do. at \$7,38; and fancy lots at \$9,210,50. Rye Flour sells slowly at \$6,125,26,25. Corn Meal is held at an advance, but without sales.

There is less demand for Wheat, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 4006 bushels old and new red at \$1,45,61,50 per bushel, the latter figure for superior; 500 bushels amber at \$1,60, and 2500 bushels red on secret terms. Rye is steady at \$1,40. Corn is

perior; 500 bushels amber at \$1.00, and 2600 bushels red on secret terms. Rye is steady at \$1.40. Corn is quiet at the advance recorded yesterday, with sales of 6000 bushels at \$1.18 for yellow, and \$1.09@1.12 for Western mixed. Oats are steady at 80c. for Western, with sales of \$\$\tilde{6}\)4000 bushels at this figure. Whisky.—The demand is limited. Small sales at 980.@\$1 05, tax paid,

### SECOND EDITION

# THE GOVERNORSHIP

Assembling of the Democratic Clans this Morning in State Convention -The Prospects of Cass and Packer-The Stock of the Former Rising-McMullin Rising to the Surface-The First Squabble.

Colonel William Hopkins Chosen Tem-porary Chairman—Buckalew is Wanted for Permanent President-Philadelphians in the Foreground.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Democratic State Convention-Assembling of the Delegates -The Politicians Engineering for Their Favorites - New Candidates Ap-

[FIRST SPECIAL DESPATCH.] HARRISBURG, July 14 .- The friends of Cass went into the convention this morning with their hopes high, a corresponding depression being manifest on the part of the Packer men. The current of rumor was that Cass would develop at the outset such formidable strength that it would be necessary for the Packer men to go over to Hancock early, as the only hope of defeating Cass.

The Supreme Court Judgeship. With regard to the Judgeship, a new and formidable candidate appeared this morning in the person of Rasselas Brown, of Warren county, who has been on the Bench and ran for Congress last year. He is a prominent lawyer, and will be earnestly pressed by the delegates from the Northwest, in case the candidate for Governor is taken from the East. If the Governor comes from the West, Judge William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, appears as a strong candidate. He is a son of ex-Governor Porter, by whom he was appointed Sheriff of Philadelphia in 1838. He has been on the Supreme Bench by appointment, and about ten years ago was a candidate against Judge Read.

The Convention Called to Order. The convention was called to order at halfpast 10 o'clock by William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hall of the House of Representatives was filled, but not uncomfortably crowded.

Notable Men on the Floor. Among the notable men on the floor ware Alderman McMullin, ex-Senator Buckalew, and Brick Pomeroy.

A Scusation.

The calling of the roll occupied some time. Fefore it was finished a sensation was created by the appearance of a Hancock transparency. The Chair ordered it out, and Alderman McMullin started to execute the order, when Packer and Cass banners were noticed by the chairman, and the order was revoked. The transparency was then carried forward amid a wild outburst of applause. McMullin was flying about the floor all the time, making the mo t noise.

No More Noise Wanted. The Chair noticed applause in the lobby and rebuked it, saying there had been enough rowdyism in the Democratic conventions lately, an no more is wanted.

Run n Gauntlet. As a commentary on this, Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill county, stated that the arrangements were the worst he had ever seen, as he had to run a gauntlet of pickpockets to get into the convention.

Temporary Chairman. Colonel William Hopkins, of Washington county, was then elected temporary President, Wallace retiring with a speech laying down the doetrine of principles, not men, as the grand Democratic doctrine.

> SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH. An Old-fashioned Squabble.

HARRISBURG, July 14 .- When the temporary chairman had been selected a grand old-fashioned Democratic squabble ensued upon the question of settling contested seats. This subject was finally disposed of by referring the Philadelphia contests to the Philadelphia delegation, and the State contests to a committee of seven appointed by the Chair. Committees of one for each Senator were then named by the delegates from the Senatorial districts, one on permanent organization, and another on resolutions, to whom all resolutions were ordered to be referred without debate.

McMullin on the Surface. Some one demanded a short recess to permit the delegates to confer, which was voted down, Alderman McMullin shouting, "Don't let 'em out." Philadelphians Honored.

The Philadelphia members of the Committee on Organization were-Alderman William Mc-Mullin, A. Lawrence, John H. Platt, and Stewart Fields.

On Resolutions-Alexander J. Dimond, Wm. H. Sutton, Lewis C. Cassidy, and Thomas Dela-Hastings Would be Jovial.

John Hastings, of Jefferson county, created some amusement pending these proceedings, by moving that the convention proceed to appoint some pasters and folders, referring to the action of the last Legislature.

Those Everlasting Pickpockets. Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, who has been compelled to run the gauntlet of pickpockets and consumed half an hour in getting into the hall, again called attention to the fact, and urged that something be done to clear them out.

The Committees. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 14 .- When the appointment of a temporary chairman had been made, considerable debate sprung up on the appointment of a Committee on Contested Election Cases. This debate was finally brought to a close by the convention voting that the Chair should appoint a committee of seven, to whom all cases should be referred.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock. The usual standing committees were appointed, and the convention then adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M.

An Exciting Time Expected.

The convention promises to be the most exciting and interesting of any ever held in the State of Pennsylvania. The prominent candidates are two millionaires and two noted Union Generals. To conjecture which one of the four has the inside track is impossible. Everything remains a profound mystery to the most knowing, and all appear confident.

Unsatisfactory Cancuses. The crowd is about the largest ever at a political convention in this city. One or two cancuses were held last night, but with no satis-

The Wavering. The uninstructed delegates appear to be dis-

united, and may all go for a new man. Ex-U. S. Senator Buckalew will probably be

elected permanent President. Characteristic Vaux. While awaiting the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, ex-Mayor Richard Vaux was invited, by resolution, to address the

convention. Richard, however, falled to put in an appearance. The Permanent Chairmanship. It is understood that the Committee on Organization has fixed on ex-Senator Buckalew, who

is for Packer, as permanent chairman, although

the Cass men still claim that they have a majo

rity of delegates. Buckniew Out Two Handred Dollars, Buckalew had his pocket picked of \$200 while making his way into the convention this

THIRD SPECIAL DESPATCH. ] Buckniew Permanent Chairman. HARRISBURG, July 14 .- Upon the reassembling of the delegotes at 2 P. M., the Hon Charles R. Buckalew was elected permanent

### FROM BALTIMORE.

The Sængerfest-The Judges of the Prize Singing in Session-The Decision Leaks Out-Who Receive the Grand Prizes.

BALTIMORE, July 14 .- The judges of the prize singing of the Sængerfest were in session until after one o'clock last night. Their award has not yet been made public, but it has leaked out that the prizes to the first class have been given-the first to the Deutscher Liederkranz, of New York, seventy-four singers, who sang "How Came Love," and the second prize to the Junger Maennerchor, of Philadelphia, sixty-two singers, who sang "The March of Wintnight."

The prizes to the second class were awardedthe first to the Quartette Club of Hoboken, thirty-one singers, who sang "The Poet's Grave on the Banks of the Rhine," and the second to the Sængerbund of Washington, D. C., thirtyfour singers, who sang "Greeting to Spring." The prizes to each class are the same, the first being grand pianos, Knabe's manufacture, valued at \$1500 each, and the second prizes grand pianos of Gaehle's manufacture, valued at \$800 each. The excitement and rejoicing of the successful societies are very great. The award of the judges, especially to the first class, is uni-

versally satisfactory.

Another Procession. A procession of all the singer societies and many visitors, over a mile in length, with banners, flags, and bands of music, is now marching through Baltimore street on their way to Schuetzen Park, where an address will be made in English by Hon. R. C. Barry, and in German by Dr. Rapp, of the Baltimore Wecker. The day is sultry, but a fine breeze prevails.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide in Boston—Swift's College Commence-ment.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 14 .- Samuel R. Lindsay, a merchant of this city, committed suicide by poisoning himself, at No. 15 Ashland street, this

The graduating exercises of Swift's College took place this morning. The oration was by W. E. Gibbs, of Newark, N. J., on "Culture and Common Sense."

Violating the Revenue Laws. Joseph J. Bates, convicted in the United States District Court of manufacturing stills without paying the tax required by law, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$1000. Bates made and sold stills for illicit distilling, and then informed on the distillers, thus making money both ways.

FROM THE STATE.

Highway Robbery. McConnellsburg, July 14 .- George C. Scott, prominent citizen of this community, while passing along the turnpike in a two-horse buggy, about four miles west of this place, yesterday evening, was attacked by highwaymen and robbed of a valuable gold watch, money, etc. The thieves threw the buggy down the mountain side and made their escape. The outrag e was committed before dark.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.-1 P. M. 

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, July 14.—Stocks steady. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 137%, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123%; do. 1864, do., 121%; do. 1865, do., 122; do. do. new, 120%; do. 1867, 120%; do. 1868, 120%; 10-40s, 110%; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouli 6s, 87%; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 202%; Reading, 94%; Hudson River, 172%; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 106%; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1514; Western Union Telegraph, 87%. graph, 87%.
BALTIMORE, July 14.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34c. Wheat firm at about 5c. advance. Corn firm; white, \$1.04@1.06; yellow, \$1. Oats firm at 75@708. Mess Pork fim at \$34. Bacon active and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky in good demand

NEW YORK, July 14 .- Cotton firm; 1000 bales sold at 34½ @34½c. Flour easier, but is without decided change; sales of 2000 barrels. Wheat easier; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1.486 150; white Southern, \$70. Corn firmer and ic. higher; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at \$26.980. Oatss teady; bushels mixed Western at 926,980. Oatss teady; sales of 14,000 bushols. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at 104%.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, July 14—A. M.—Consols, 984 for money and 984 9895 for account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 81%. Stocks steady; Erie, 81%; Illinois Central, 95%.
LIVERPOOL, July 14—A. M.—Cotton opens a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12362125d; middling Orleans, 186134d. The sales to-day are estimated

LONDONDERRY, July 14—Arrived, steamship Germany, from Quebec,
QUEENSTOWN, July 14—Arrived, steamship City of
Antwerp, from New York. This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Afterneon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 14—P. M.—Consols, 95 for money and 98% for account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and unchanged. Stocks duli.

Liverpool, July 14—P. M.—Cotton—Shipments from Bombay to the 9th instant, since last report, according to Renter's telegram 21,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Cheese, 628 5d.

LONDON, July 14—P. M.—Linseed Oil 232. 7s.

HAVES, July 14.—Cotton opens firmer at 1491. for both on the spot and affoat.